

THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

Washington's Greatest News paper Presents a Strong Argument for an Honest Enforcement of the Constitution

The Star gives space today to a communication from ex-Representative Grady of North Carolina on the subject of the situation in the South as respects the suffrage. That is to say, The Star quite recently made some observations on that point, and they have afforded Mr. Grady a text for a review of portions of the early history of the republic, and for an expression of views of his own, which, whatever else may be said of them, do not lack for downrightness.

But between his downrightness—which takes the form of reckless pessimism—and his citations from history—which are disfigured by a bitterly sectional interpretation—Mr. Grady puts himself quite out of court. As witness: He declares that we are a nation of "political and religious hypocrites;" that we respect neither the commands of Jesus Christ, nor the terms of the Constitution of the United States. If that is true then all discussion of the suffrage, or of any other question relating to our national institutions, is useless. We do not need statesmen, but missionaries. If, in reality, we have no Constitution, then we should set about calling a convention to frame an instrument which the people will respect. But The Star refuses to accept Mr. Grady's statement of the case. And maybe, upon a little reflection, he will confess to its extravagance.

Differences between the North and the South developed early in our national arrangement. Each section accused the other of exhibiting a selfish, grasping spirit. Slavery was not alone the cause of dissension. The tariff played a prominent part; and the warfare between a section striving for advancement in manufactures and a section having only agricultural ends in view, became at times extremely bitter. The debates of Congress are full of the two subjects, and the historians are still busy with them. The South lost on both scores, and yet gained immensely through her losses. Slavery disappeared, and with it a foul blot upon our civilization. Protection has triumphed, and the South is greatly profited by the policy. And the North, assisted by the border states of the South, rendered the South an inestimable blessing when she defeated in 1896 and in 1900 the free silver policy, which threatened the South, and the North, East and West as well, with financial ruin.

The gist of Mr. Grady's specific contention seems to be that, because by a compromise the original Constitution gave additional national representation to the South based on three-fifths of its slaves, therefore it is only fair to the South that it should be permitted today to have outside of the Constitution national representation for all five-fifths of its former slaves, though they have again been made slaves politically, so far as voting is concerned. The original Constitution permitted the South to count in its national representation three-fifths of its Negro non-voters. Later the Constitution by amendments made voters of these non-voters and gave the South additional representation based upon their full number; and also provided that if these Negro voters were on account of color made non-voters the offending states' national representation should be cut down in proportion. Now certain southern states have in substance and effect by unconstitutional devices made these Negro voters non-voters, but instead of surrendering the national representation which the Constitution attaches to this Negro vote the South retains it and resists enforcement of the constitutional provision. Representation of the disfranchised Negroes which the present Constitution denies in toto, and which the original Constitution granted only to the extent of three-fifths of their number, is thus exercised by the South today for every non-voting Negro in the South. He is not himself permitted to vote at home, but the South votes for him, generally in precise opposition to his wishes, in the Congress of the United States. It follows that a white voter in the South weighs far heavier in the national councils than the corresponding voter in the West or North. This inequality is inequitable and unconstitutional.

It is not cured or justified by allegation or even demonstrations of past un-

constitutional or oppressive acts by the republican party. The Star is not a partisan paper and it is not required either to defend or condemn all or any of the acts of the republican party. In the discussion of The Star's editorial they have nothing to do with the case.

There is a Constitution of the United States, Mr. Grady to the contrary notwithstanding, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments while they remain in the organic law are as much entitled to respect as any other portion of it. These amendments are being violated in spirit, and, as a result, twice in the past eighteen years the unconstitutionally restricted suffrage of the South, joined to the unrestricted suffrage of several northern states, has ruled this country, and both times to the country's disadvantage. For the south's sake, therefore, as for the sake of her sister sections, let us have a constitutional representation in Congress from all parts of the republic. —Washington Star.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

Interesting Points in The Career of its New President Lawyer A Wendell Scott

The Second Baptist Lyceum is one of the best national literary societies in the Nation's Capital. It has been officered by some of the best parliamentarians and the brightest young men of literary attainments in the city. Prof. Jesse Lawson and Mr. R. W. Thompson being its last two presidents. The programs furnished for the last three or four years have covered a wide scope and the speakers invited in many cases have been men and women of national reputation. The music rendered at this Lyceum has also been the best, so that it has been the center of the smart set and its attendance has always been very large. It begins this year under new auspices with a new set of officers.

The new president, Mr. A. Wendell Scott, A. B., LL. B., has just taken his seat in the new reign of office. Mr. Scott is a lawyer by profession and will make a capital presiding officer. The Lyceum will not only have the benefit of his executive ability but the co-operation of all the old officers and its many friends.

Mr. Scott is the second of the number of seven sons of Benjamin and Athalia Scott, and was born in Wilmington, North Carolina. Early in life he began to show a marked aptitude for books and his parents soon decided to give him the benefit of a liberal education. He entered the public school of his native city and prepared himself for college. At the age of fifteen he entered Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. During his course of study in this institution he evidenced marked ability as a student, a scholar and an orator. In 1895 he won the junior oratorical gold medal prize, awarded by the alumni to the best orator of the class, and in 1896 he graduated with high honors with the degree of A. B., and was elected class orator. During his sophomore year, he and his brother, W. F. Scott, started the publication of the Wilmington Sentinel, he doing all the editorial work while at school, with his brother looking after the business end in Wilmington. This they successfully published for a period of three and a half years. In 1897 he entered the law department of Shaw University, finished the three years' course in two years and graduated at the head of his class with the degree of LL. B. He successfully passed the bar examination before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice in that state. He immediately entered into the active practice of his profession at Wilmington, and built there a large and lucrative business. He remained there until he was compelled to leave during the race massacre in that city. Leaving there he came to Washington and was admitted to the District bar in 1899. He remained here until he was called to accept a position as member of the faculty of Shaw University. He remained in this position for one year and returned to this city and entered again upon the practice of his profession. He has built up a growing practice here, and is regarded as one of the best young criminal lawyers at the District bar. He has recently been elected president of the Second Baptist Lyceum, one of the oldest and most widely known literary organizations in this country.

BEATS HEALTH FOODS.

Ozone in the Rocky Mountain Air Enables One to Go a Long Time Without Eating.

Edgar Wallace Conable, of Colorado Springs, has discovered that the ozone in the air of the Rocky mountains makes food practically unnecessary, and that a 15-day fast is beneficial to the body in every way, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If this is true, it need but be a short time until Colorado may ship all her irrigated products to other markets and subsist upon Colorado ozone, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. One meal once in 15 days would be such a slight interruption in one's file work that it would scarcely be noted at all, and would produce no more apparent effect than the usual frugal lunch counter collation in St. Louis. Many are somewhat accustomed to the ozone diet here already; and when in midsummer one may have observed a busy man regaling himself on a slice of watermelon and a glass of milk, it is apparent the ozone regimen was near. At first it may be necessary to take only a few crackers with your ozone; after that you can taper off on footine, desiccated bran and other health foods, and then take up ozone altogether. It has often been said that in many cases nerve alone will keep a man alive. Ozone and nerve amount to the same thing.

ATMOSPHERIC CONUNDRUM.

A Question Often Asked by Observant Persons Elucidated by a Weather Expert.

Which is heavier, dry air or moist air? This is a question which occasionally agitates the minds of persons who get to thinking about the weather, and when such folks have considered it for a time and discussed it with their neighbors, they write to the newspapers for information, states the New York Tribune.

Before consulting any authority, a man is apt to reason in this fashion: The air absorbs the vapor very much as water dissolves sugar, and consequently there must be a gain in weight for the same volume. If he should write to Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau in Washington, though, he would find that his own independent logic was fallacious. Prof. Moore says: "A cubic foot of dry air weighs more than a cubic foot of moist air at the same temperature and pressure. The addition of vapor to a cubic foot of dry air enlarges the volume of the mixture if the air is free to expand, as in the atmosphere; and as the vapor has only about two-thirds the density of dry air at the same temperature and pressure, the density of the mixture is less than that of dry air."

Gentleman of Leisure.

Mrs. DINKS—Aren't you ashamed to sit around doing nothing while your wife works hard all day?

Uncle Eph—Well, miss, I've tol' her time an' ag'in dat I'm puffykly willin' to do de shoppin' foh de fam'ly, but she won't let me handle de money.—Chicago American.

One Example.

"In union there is strength," said the first passenger.

"Yes, indeed," said the other. "I have been trying for a year to break a marriage tie. Have tried Dakota and Oklahoma both, and we are still united."—N. Y. Times.

Frank Answer.

"What are you doing here?" demanded the irate farmer of the boy he had surprised in his chestnut grove.

"Nutting, sir," replied the frank little chap as he strove to hide the nut bag behind his back.—Judge.

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